

capital in Trenton. This artery is Route 33. It is totally inadequate to handle the number of persons who must travel on this road each day. Because it is inadequate it also is dangerous.

This need for a limited access through-way between the shore area and Trenton is of paramount importance now. This, of course, is just one example. There are many other areas of New Jersey, as well as other States, where new or improved highways are desperately needed now. Unfortunately, under the present authorization New Jersey is unable to receive additional 90-10 Federal funds because all of the mileage in the Interstate Highway System has been exhausted.

No additional tax assessment is required in order to increase the authorization from 41,000 to 50,000 miles. These funds are derived from the trust fund which was established by Congress and administered by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. This fund is primarily financed through taxes on petroleum products used in motor vehicles and is self-sustaining. These revenues are derived solely from those making use of our roads.

I am hopeful that the Congress will give early consideration and approval to my bill. I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in full at this point in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of subsection (d) of section 103 of title 23 of the United States Code is amended by striking out "forty-one thousand miles" and inserting in lieu thereof "fifty thousand miles."

A PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. WHITE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, by reason of a number of hostile and insulting acts by President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, the people of my district are generally opposed to aid to Nasser's government unless such aid benefits our country. Because of recent actions of Mr. Nasser, I agree with my constituents. Therefore, when the House met in the Committee of the Whole on January 26, 1965, to deliberate on the Commodity Credit Corporation Act, in a standup vote I voted for an amendment to curtail this aid to Nasser's government as a means of tangible warning to President Nasser. This amendment failed and the House convened in regular session, at which time a motion was made to recommit the bill back to committee with instructions to bar the use of any funds to finance any exportation of agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic under provisions of title I, which was substantially the same amendment presented in the Committee of the Whole House.

Knowing our present responsibilities and commitments under the Commodity Credit Corporation Act, I did not feel that this appropriation should be delayed any longer or buried, which I felt recommitment to committee would do.

Therefore, I voted against recommitment, although I did favor curtailing aid to Nasser's government. The motion to recommit carried, and unanticipated by me and by a parliamentary maneuver under the rules, the bill was immediately submitted back to the House within a matter of minutes for a final vote, at which time I voted for the bill, as amended, to curtail aid to Nasser's government under the Commodity Credit Corporation Act.

AUTO SAFETY GETTING CLOSER LOOK

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the appalling rise in the auto death rate is causing increased concern in responsible corners of the Nation. Latest figures show that in 1964 an estimated 48,000 Americans died in traffic mishaps. This figure is almost one-third higher than the number of Americans who died in combat during the Korean war.

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Health and Safety which in the 88th Congress approved Public Laws 201 and 515 to encourage higher safety standards among auto manufacturers through more stringent requirements for U.S. Government-purchased vehicles and other methods, I was pleased to see the General Services Administration announcement establishing safety standards for Government-purchased automobiles. As these new specifications cover such equipment as windshields, brakes, seat belts, instrument panels, and other features, coupled with the fact that Government purchases of vehicles come to almost 60,000 annually, the effects of these steps should be widespread, particularly in view of an estimated production of 8 million cars this year.

Additional signs of concern may be seen in the Federal Trade Commission hearings held recently on automobile tire safety. Numerous States are becoming aware of the need for heightening auto safety standards.

And it is interesting to note that General Motors has become involved in about 45 lawsuits due to accidents concerning one of their automobiles which is allegedly termed "inherently dangerous" due to its design.

It is clear that unless faster progress is achieved the public will demand action to stem the slaughter on America's highways.

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY AND SUCCESSION

(Mr. STAFFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation in the form of a House joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment on the subject of presidential disability and succession.

It seems to me there has been enough talk about the lack of provisions in our

Constitution to provide this great country continuity of leadership in the event of presidential death, resignation, or disability. It is time we acted to do something to fill this void.

I, along with other Americans, am thankful the recent hospitalization of our President was due to a common cold and not a more serious illness. But the events of recent times attest to the urgency of immediate action.

The resolution I have introduced guarantees that our Nation will not be without a Vice President. It sets up machinery to handle succession in the case of disability of the President. I do not say it is the only method which could be considered.

But this matter must be considered and I am happy to join with those now pressing for such consideration by this Congress.

HORTON BILL EXTENDING INDEMNITY PROGRAM FOR DAIRYMEN

(Mr. HORTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, the efficiency of American agriculture has made this Nation the best fed group of people in the history of civilization.

Yet, today's food producer, in some respects, works in a narrow range of safety limits. On the one hand, he cannot produce crops, milk, and livestock products economically without using modern pesticides. But, on the other hand, he runs the risk of having pesticide residues show up—even though accidentally—in the food products he markets. The incidence of pesticide residues in milk throughout the Nation last year served to dramatize this problem.

The odd thing about this situation is that dairy farmers were following USDA and land-grant college recommendations for insecticide use. The difficulty lay in the fact that the Food and Drug Administration had developed and adopted without sufficient advance notice a new method of analysis which can detect residues as small as 0.01 parts per million. The milk was the same as before with one important exception: before there was no question of its purity; afterward, substantial numbers of farmers had to dump their milk as unfit for human consumption.

Safeguarding the health interests of American consumers is, as it well should be, a primary consideration. But actions such as these milk-dumping episodes are economically injurious and deserve congressional concern.

Obviously, work is sorely needed in further defining and setting up standards for pesticide use as well as pesticide residues. Later in this session, I plan to introduce legislation to speed activities toward this end. However, this will take time and farmers need protection in the interim. In this interest, I, therefore, introduced legislation today to extend the present indemnity program for dairy farmers forced to dump milk because of pesticide residues.

My measure amends the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 through exten-

sion of the indemnity payments provision from its current expiration at the end of this month to June 30, 1967. An appropriation of \$8.8 million made last year for this section of the antipoverty bill remains available until June 30 of this year should the extended authorization be passed by Congress.

LEGISLATIVE REAPPORTIONMENT IN IDAHO

(Mr. HANSEN of Idaho asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and to include a memorial.)

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I have today received a joint memorial from the legislature of my State of Idaho calling for a constitutional convention to consider an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that both houses of a bicameral State legislature need not be apportioned solely on the basis of population. The memorial contains an amendment proposed by the Idaho State Legislature. I have today introduced a House joint resolution with language identical to that contained in the memorial.

Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 1964, a circuit judge in Michigan ruled that a county board of supervisors must be reapportioned on the "one-man, one-vote" theory. And, on January 5, 1965, the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin ruled similarly.

This, I submit, is an unwarranted intrusion into State affairs by the judiciary. Section 2 of the resolution would deal with this problem, just as section 1 deals with the problem of apportionment of State legislatures.

I commend this joint resolution to my colleagues, and respectfully request that hearings on it be called promptly.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 1

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We your memorialists, the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, assembled in the 38th session thereof, do respectfully represent that:

Whereas the Constitution of the United States should not prohibit any State which has a bicameral legislature from apportioning the members of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that State; and

Whereas the Constitution of the United States should not restrict or limit a State in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units should be apportioned; and

Whereas in proposing an article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States implementing the above freedom from prohibition, restriction or limitation of apportionment, the article, as proposed, should be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by Congress.

Now therefore, we your memorialists respectfully make application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an article as an

amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to read as follows:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Nothing in this Constitution shall prohibit any State which has a bicameral legislature from apportioning the members of one house of such legislature on factors other than population, provided that the plan of such apportionment shall have been submitted to and approved by a vote of the electorate of that State.

"SEC. 2. Nothing in this Constitution shall restrict or limit a State in its determination of how membership of governing bodies of its subordinate units shall be apportioned.

"SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by Congress."

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That if Congress shall have proposed an amendment to the Constitution identical with that contained in this memorial prior to June 1, 1965, this application for a convention shall no longer be of any force or effect; Be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each Member of the U.S. Congress from this State, as being an application of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, pursuant to article V of the Constitution of the United States.

AERONAUTICS AND SPACE IN 1964— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 65)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Science and Astronautics and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am proud to transmit—as I know the Congress will be proud to receive—this review of the significant successes of our Nation's aeronautics and space efforts in the calendar year of 1964.

The advances of 1964 were gratifying and heartening omens of the gains and good to come from our determined national undertaking in exploring the frontiers of space. While this great enterprise is still young, we began during the year past to realize its potential in our life on earth. As this report notes, practical uses of the benefits of space technology were almost commonplace around the globe—warning us of gathering storms, guiding our ships at sea, assisting our mapmakers and serving, most valuably of all, to bring the peoples of many nations closer together in joint peaceful endeavors.

Substantial strides have been made in a very brief span of time—and more are to come. We expect to explore the moon, not just visit it or photograph it. We plan to explore and chart planets as well. We shall expand our earth laboratories into space laboratories and extend our national strength into the space dimension.

The purpose of the American people—

expressed in the earliest days of the space age—remains unchanged and unwavering. We are determined that space shall be an avenue toward peace and we both invite and welcome all men to join with us in this great opportunity.

In summary form, the accompanying report depicts the contributions of the various departments and agencies of the Government to the Nation's aeronautics and space accomplishments during 1964.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1965.

THE 17TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 64)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 802(a) of the Housing Act of 1954, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the 17th annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency covering housing activities for the calendar year 1963.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1965.

(Mr. CURTIS (at the request of Mr. DEL CLAWSON) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

[Mr. CURTIS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

(Mrs. DWYER (at the request of Mr. DEL CLAWSON) was granted permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, the fact that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce this morning opened hearings on legislation to control the distribution of dangerous drugs as its first matter of legislative business is, I believe, an occasion for real satisfaction.

As a cosponsor with the chairman of the committee, the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], of the bill under consideration and as a sponsor of similar legislation in the 87th and 88th Congresses, I am especially grateful that early and determined action is underway. With the chairman's leadership and with increasing awareness of the devastating impact on the youth of our country of readily available, habit-forming drugs like the amphetamines and barbiturates, I am confident that this Congress can quickly enact a bill providing reasonable and effective controls.

This morning's Wall Street Journal carried a very comprehensive article